

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT JOHN E. MASSEY.

It covers the operations of the Free Schools of the State and Institutions of Higher Education—Suggestions.

Much interesting data is given by Superintendent John E. Massey in his annual report, which is soon to be placed in the public hands.

This report covers the operations of the public free schools and State institutions for higher and technical education for the school years 1892 and 1893.

Of course, space does not permit to here review all of the subjects considered, but many of them are of special interest. Summaries follow:

Estimated value of school property owned by districts, \$2,761,541.71; total cost of the schools to all sources for all purposes, including balances due for the year ending July 1, 1893, \$1,694,157.91; total permanent improvements, \$94,035.48.

School population between five and twenty-one years—census of 1890, white, 258,831; colored, 275,831; total, 534,662. Schools opened, white, 5,639; colored, 2,222; total, 7,861.

Pupils enrolled, white, 227,636; colored, 123,710; total, 351,346.

Pupils in average daily attendance, white, 190,288; colored, 61,745; total, 151,153.

Revenue of the System.

State funds applicable to public free schools under provisions of section 1567, of the Code (including capitation and property tax), \$1,267,870. State funds, appropriation made under the provisions of act of March 6, 1882, \$200,000; interest on investments of the literary fund, \$42,151.94; county funds, \$252,976.51; district funds, \$35,422.61; city funds, \$242,112.02; other funds, \$38,095.15. Total, \$1,869,250.99.

Results Shown by the Statistics.

The statistical summaries indicate that, as regards the essential elements of growth, the past year is without a parallel in the history of the school system. Comparing the year 1892 with the year 1891, I observe the following results:

Increase in Revenue—In State funds, \$1,267,870; in local funds, \$12,470.62. Total, \$1,280,340.62.

Increase in Number of Schools—White, 56; colored, 29. Total, 85.

Increase in Number of Pupils Enrolled—White, 8,790; colored, 4,761. Total, 13,551.

Increase in Average Monthly Salary of Teachers—Males, \$1.15; females, \$1.05.

Increase in number of months taught, 41; increase in number of school-houses in use, 41; increase in number of school-houses built during the year, 23; increase in estimated value of school property owned by districts, \$162,282.83; increase in expenditures for current expenses, \$1,586.88; increase in expenditures for permanent improvements, \$55,866.19; increase in total expenditures, \$1,642,752.17.

The State's Liberty.

Continued, after the above enumeration, the report says: "The State has shown no mean liberality touching educational matters. She has generously provided for the wants of the schools. Intelligent citizens do not doubt the wisdom of this policy. But in the face of the apparent favor given the school system in Virginia, there yet remains a hesitancy in giving the system a chance to measure up to its capabilities. It must be remembered that the school system is a thing of growth, and as new and more advanced ideas are advanced, the system must keep pace with the improved methods in the great industries of life. No stand-still policy will satisfy. It is not enough to affirm that the system is a permanent institution; to proclaim that it lies at the very foundation of our government; to assert that an intelligent public sentiment awards it strong moral and material support, as evidenced by the records of its growth and expansion year by year. There are substantial and gratifying indications of the success of the schools, but not proof that the system is meeting the educational needs of the State. Therefore, the State cannot afford to rest the case here. Endeavors of the system emphasize the necessity of giving it."

Greater Force and Efficiency.

The efficiency of the schools depends largely upon the amount of revenue applied to their support, and upon the ability and activity of the teaching and supervising forces. While I am gratified to report that a large measure of success is being accomplished, I regret to say that in some localities the condition of the schools is pitiable indeed. Ill-prepared and inexperienced teachers, short terms, irregular attendance, badly constructed and uncomfortable school-houses, with untidy surroundings, are formidable obstructions in the path of progress. And, until they are removed, the schools will fail to accomplish the best results—results commensurate with the responsibility imposed by the State in undertaking the education of her citizens.

Normal Schools.

The establishment of normal schools in Virginia marked an era of progress. While but a small percentage of the teachers working in the schools today have had the benefit of regular normal school training, these schools are annually turning out a class of professionally trained teachers, and the infusion of this element into the system has already been a most wholesome and elevating influence upon the schools—an influence which is constantly extending, and the effect of which will be even more apparent in the future than it is now. Of necessity, the sphere of the normal school is circumscribed. Invaluable as this institution is, it cannot open its doors to the great body of teachers now engaged in the schools. The improvement of these teachers is a necessity of the times. Experience and observation show that this want can be best supplied through the agency of teachers' institutes or summer normal schools.

Virginia is among the few States that have failed to establish the institute upon the school system. The results attending the continuous application of Peabody aid to this object are evident in the improved condition of our schools.

Higher Education of Women.

To discuss, at this day, the necessity for higher education of women, their capacity to acquire it, or their right to receive it, would be to reflect upon the intelligence or the justice of those whose business it is to furnish women equal facilities to those provided for men. If there were ever debatable subjects, they have ceased to be so among intelligent and thoughtful men.

When women were less dependent upon their own resources than they are now, and parents were able to furnish all needed facilities for acquiring education, the importance of the subject was but little considered.

Many reasons now press this subject to the front, and demand its consideration. Women are now largely dependent upon

their own resources. Fewer vocations are open to them than to men. They are less able to perform manual labor than men are. Some of the vocations open to them cannot be efficiently filled without a liberal education. When properly educated—knowing what to teach and how to teach—they are fully equal, if not superior, to men as teachers. A large majority of the teachers in our public schools are women. The meagre compensation received for teaching is driving men to more lucrative employments, and we may reasonably suppose that their places will be filled by women. These women must be educated.

Fairness and justice demand equal facilities for the education of women to those provided for men. Who would not condemn the father who makes ample provision for his stalwart sons, to whom all vocations of life are open, and none for his frail daughters, to whom but few vocations are open? Has not this been the course of Virginia? We have spent millions to educate our sons, but almost nothing to educate our daughters.

It is time for Virginia to free herself of this reproach.

How is it to be done? Her finances will not justify her in erecting colleges and universities for women, nor is there necessity for her doing so.

I cannot conceive of any good reason why women should not be admitted to the University of Virginia upon precisely the same terms that are men, and be entitled to all the rights and privileges that men have, nor why our colleges should not adopt the same course. If I am asked if I wish to make doctors and lawyers of women, I answer, I am not proposing to make doctors or lawyers of either men or women, but to educate them, and leave them to choose their own vocations.

Lastly, self-protection requires us to afford our women facilities for higher education. Unless we do this, we must teach our children, and their daughters, to other States to be taught.

About a year ago I was informed that six Virginia ladies were teaching in a Georgia school, all of whom had to go out of Virginia to qualify themselves for the positions.

I asked them to learn the facts in their respective cases, and then there resolved that necessity for a similar case should not exist if I could prevent it.

All I can do is to lay the facts before the law-making power of the State, suggest a way by which the evils complained of may be removed, and the just demands of our daughters met without imposing any material expense upon the State; and I respectfully, but earnestly, beg for the subject that consideration which its importance demands.

Manual and Industrial Training.

The design of education is, or ought to be, qualification for the practical duties and responsibilities of life. The fact has been too long ignored, and many leave school with "distinctions" and "diplomas," who are but little better qualified to battle with the stern realities of life than they were before entering school. I would not lessen or detract from mental culture. I would rather broaden the field of literary and scientific training, and add to these, that training and instruction which educate the brain, the eye, and the hand, and thus enable all the powers to work harmoniously together. I would not stop at manual training, which enables the pupil to use the brain, the eye, and the hand dexterously, but gives no knowledge of mechanical arts. I would, wherever it is practicable, have pupils given such mechanical instruction as may enable them to enter upon the industrial pursuits of life under fairer prospects than they do now.

This part of the report here concludes with a reference to the excellence of the methods of the Miller Manual Training School.

Some of the needs which are presented for legislative action are as follows:

"Defining definitely treasurers' commissions on school funds.

"Authorizing county boards of supervisors to supplement pay of county superintendents.

"Allowing compensation to school trustees a per diem for days actually employed.

"Authorizing the issuance of license to teach to graduates of Virginia State normal schools, and to Virginia scholars graduates of the Peabody Normal College.

"Encouraging the establishment of public school libraries.

"Establishing a system of county institutes.

"Establishing county or district high schools.

"In brief, legislation and administrative action should be continuously directed toward the organization and development of a complete and harmonious system of education—a system that will effectively adapt itself to the needs of the children.

The report indicates that Virginia is keeping pace with the progress of the work of the proper education of the youth everywhere in the State.

Property Transfers.

Richmond: D. M. Currie and others to Joseph S. Montgomery, 29-2-3 feet, on the south side of Broad street, near Twenty-eighth street, 15-12 feet, on the east side of Gold street, running back to Calhoun street, 31; John E. Hobson and wife to Stella L. Taylor, 3 inches on the south side of Marshall street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, 31.

Henrico: A. F. Cordes and wife to Martha A. Harman, lots 7 and 8, in block 2, Oak Park, 450; J. C. Wrenn and wife to Albert Daniel, 20 feet on the north side of Graham street, near Erin, 230.

Persons Released.

Governor O'Ferrall has declined to grant the request for the pardoning of Amper Adam, who in January, 1892, was received at the penitentiary from the Pulaski County Court, where he had been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for horse stealing.

The Governor has also refused to pardon John Clark, sentenced to the penitentiary for four years in the Corporation Court of Alexandria, for house-breaking.

The Homeric Question.

The second of the series of University extension lectures, under the auspices of the alumni of Richmond College, will be delivered in the lecture-room of the Grace-Street Baptist church next Tuesday night at 8 o'clock by Professor H. H. Harris, LL. D., of the chair of Greek, of that institution. His subject will be "The Homeric Question." These lectures are meeting with much favor at the hands of the public, and many prominent people attend them.

McGill Catholic Union.

The regular literary meeting of the McGill Catholic Union will take place Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The following programme has been arranged:

Chorus (Moore); Union Glee Club; song (Moore); T. E. Edgar; recitation (Goldsmith); H. Treason; song (Moore); W. L. Pines; essay (Olive Goldsmith); J. R. Higgins; song (Moore); V. P. Reddy; recitation (Goldsmith); J. W. Nokes; chorus (Moore); Union Glee Club.

The Fulton Democrats.

The Old Fulton Democratic Club, that has done effective work for the party for years, will meet at Fulton Hall, No. 210 Louisiana street, on next Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock. Election of officers to fill certain vacancies and other business pertaining to the coming campaign will be transacted. A full attendance is desired. Candidates are invited.

For Indigestion and Nervousness.

USE ROBINSON'S AID PINKETTES.

Dr. W. O. Hoyt, Rome, Ga., says: "I have found it both an agreeable and useful remedy in many cases of indigestion, and also in nervous troubles attended with sleeplessness and a feeling of exhaustion."

MANCHESTER MATTERS.

MRS. AUGUSTUS W. FAHR PASSES AWAY WITH CONSUMPTION.

In the Mayor's Court—The Hastings Court Still in Session—A Splendid Entertainment to be Given—Personal.

MANCHESTER BUREAU RICHMOND TIMES. 1211 HULL STREET, BEATTIE BLOCK.

After a lingering illness, which she bore with fortitude, Mrs. Augustus W. Fahr died at her residence, No. 194 Cedar street, at 3:45 o'clock yesterday morning. She was in the thirty-eighth year of her age. She was a devoted member of Bainbridge-Street Baptist church, and was identified as one of the millinery workers in that church. Mrs. Fahr was formerly Miss Martha E. Beale, of Scottsville.

For the past three years she was a sufferer from consumption, which was the cause of her death. She leaves a husband and six children to mourn their loss. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from Bainbridge-Street Baptist church, and the interment will take place in Hollywood.

The mayor fined Alice Coghill and Maria Simmons \$1.50 each for trespassing on the premises of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company.

The Hastings Court was in session yesterday. Rosa Brown, a colored woman, was fined \$5 for stealing a blanket from Mrs. Virginia S. Winder. Yesterday afternoon the court was engaged in the trial of several appeal cases from the justices' courts.

A delightful "Spider-Web" party was given Friday night by Miss Coley Lovell, at her home, No. 127 Porter street. The evening was pleasantly spent by the young ladies and gentlemen present.

The following young ladies were in attendance: Misses Flossie Moore, Mamie Pitt, Ethel Harding, Alma Poqui, Lucy Thornhill, Pauline Norvell, Pearl Evans, Neva Evans, M. Webster, of this city; Miss Amelia Blankenship, of Cheslerfield; Miss May Small, of Greensboro, N. C.; and Misses May Lovine, Mary Goode, Guselle Pyle, Estelle Morrisett, of Richmond. The young gentlemen present were: Messrs. J. T. Fendley, Greely Carter, Floyd Faqua, and Royal Webster, of this city; and Messrs. Willie Morris, Harvey Hatcher, Walter Phillips, John Goode, Bagwell Goode, Percy Chisholm, J. Fred Fues, of Richmond.

The entertainment by the Earnest Workers of Central Methodist church next Tuesday night, for the benefit of the poor of this city, promises to be one of the best ever given in this city. The ladies having this entertainment in charge are endeavoring to make it a great success. They have arranged a fine programme for the occasion, and there is no doubt that to believe the Leader Hall should not be packed. The following programme will be rendered: David brothers, banjoists; instrumental music, Charles M. McHenry; recitation, Miss Mayme Leahy; solo, Miss Ida Robinson; recitation, Miss Florence Evans; solo, Mrs. Bessie Patter; recitation, Miss Florence Evans; solo, Eugene Davis. After the entertainment the ladies will serve a supper for twenty-five cents, which will comprise the following menu:

Roast Shout, Turkey, Celery, Beef Tongue, Potato Salad, Roast Chicken, Cold Slaw, Pickle, Steamed Oysters, Ham.

Tea, Coffee.

Ice cream and cake will be furnished at city prices.

A pound party for the benefit of the poor in this city was given Thursday night at the home of Miss Mary Martin, corner Hull street and Cowardin avenue. Those present spent a delightful evening, and much good was accomplished from the entertainment.

The Ladies Aid Society of Swansboro will give an afternoon tea and oyster supper on Tuesday evening, January 23, in Patch's building, Hull street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, commencing at 7 o'clock. All are invited to Swansboro Episcopal chapel fund. Come and help the ladies.

Rev. J. S. Dill, of Venable-Street Baptist church, will preach at Leader Hall this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Song service at 5:15. Mr. Hadden S. Watkins has consented to sing. The railroad men of this organization take this opportunity of extending to all railroad men in Richmond and Manchester a cordial invitation to all these meetings.

Rev. Luther R. Thornhill will deliver a sermon in the second series of the "Life of Moses" at the Bainbridge-Street Baptist church to-night. His theme will be "Lessons for Eternity."

Secretary R. E. Michaels will conduct the services at West-End Methodist church this morning. At night Mr. J. T. Montgomery, of Richmond, will occupy the pulpit. The Christian Endeavor Society will meet at 7 o'clock.

The Little Workers of Stockton-Street Baptist church will hold their regular monthly meeting this evening at 8 o'clock. A special programme has been arranged.

A very enjoyable entertainment was given last night at the residence of Mr. Thomas D. Twiliver, in Swansboro. The evening was a pleasantly spent in different kinds of games.

The mill factory on Belle Isle will commence work to-morrow, when all the departments of the works will be in full operation.

Captain Lipscomb had a force of hands at work yesterday morning clearing Hull street.

Miss Agnes Booth, who has been visiting friends in Prince George county, has returned home.

Miss Susie Gregory, of Chesterfield, is visiting Mrs. T. M. Fendley, on Porter street.

Mr. Ernest H. Wells was out yesterday afternoon on a visit to York. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Miss Aubrey Robinson has returned from a visit to friends at Burkeville, Va.

Miss Lou Friend, of Chesterfield, is the guest of Dr. George W. Friend, of this city.

Owing to the lack of a quorum, there was no meeting of the fire commissioners Friday night.

A MERITORIOUS BILL.

The Virginia Historical Society Desires to Receive Assistance from the State.

One of the bills before the Legislature which is creating a great deal of interest all over the State is the one now in the hands of the Finance Committee, which seeks to secure an appropriation of \$2,000 for the Virginia Historical Society.

The bill has caused a good deal of discussion abroad, against the expectation of its friends. It was introduced by them that the merits of the bill were so plain to every one that it would not meet with any opposition. The experience of the past few weeks, however, has shown that they were mistaken, for the committee, at the request of certain members, not to move the bill until they are positive that the State can afford to pay the additional amount.

The bill provides for the copying and publishing under the control and direction of the Virginia Historical Society, of records and documents relating to the history of Virginia. It reads as follows:

Whereas many of the most valuable records and documents have passed from under the control of the State, and have been scattered and in many instances stolen; and

Whereas the depositaries of such records are at points where the same are in constant danger of destruction from fire or other causes; and

Whereas copies of the same should be made and deposited in a fire-proof building owned by the State—

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the Virginia Historical Society shall be paid out of the treasury of this State a sum not exceeding \$2,000, said sum or sums shall be used and expended by the Virginia Historical Society in copying and publishing the parish registers, papers in the British State Paper Office, in the

Congressional Library at Washington, and in the Library of Virginia Historical Society, and such other unpublished documents and manuscripts as may relate to the history of Virginia and which the Virginia Historical Society may deem proper to copy and publish.

The copies of such records and documents made by the direction of the Virginia Historical Society under this act shall be deposited by it in the State Library building, and shall be under the control thereof. The State Librarian, except the said society shall at all times have the right by its corresponding secretary to take said copies from the library for the purpose of having the same printed, to be returned, however, as soon as said printing has been done.

When the Virginia Historical Society shall use any of the money hereby appropriated for the purpose of printing and publishing the copies of said records and documents, it shall deposit in the State Library all the printed matter which shall then become the property of the State, except ten printed copies of each and every document and record, which shall be deposited with and become the property of the Virginia Historical Society.

Upon the presentation of a statement or statements of the expenses incurred by the Virginia Historical Society in the copying or publishing of said documents and records under the provisions of this act (which said statement shall be sworn to by the corresponding secretary of said society), the Auditor of Public Accounts shall issue its warrant upon the State Treasurer for the amount specified in the said statement or statements, which amount so specified shall be paid to the Virginia Historical Society, the treasurer of the Virginia Historical Society, not exceeding, however, the aggregate sum of \$2,000 per annum. The warrants so drawn shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of any money in the treasury of the State not otherwise appropriated.

This act shall be in force from its passage.

Virginia Literary and Social Club.

The Virginia Literary and Social Club met at Miss Berkeley Elyson's residence, No. 414 north Ninth street, Friday night. Refreshments were served, and the hostess afforded each member a most enjoyable evening.

Messrs. Sam Bigler, president; Edith Berch, vice-president; Misses Ella Hartman, secretary; Maggie Webb, treasurer. The following are active members: Misses Berkeley Elyson, Grace Walther, Katie Walker, Jesse Walther, Lillian Dyer, Mary Perkins, Edith Lacy, Virale Wyatt, Lala Kidd, Maggie Webb, Ella Hartman, Messrs. Malcolm Walther, Charley Walter, Hulle Williams, Lew Courtney, Elmer Bowles, McGuire Bigler, Harry Cardozo, Wallace Laughon, Ben. Herriman, Edith Berch, and Sam. Bigler. Miss Katie Smith and Olaya Payer were elected members. The next meeting will be held at Miss Edith Lacy's residence, No. 59 east Leigh street, February 9th.

Henrico Notes.

Judge Wellford presided over the Circuit Court yesterday. The cases of A. R. Courtney against Penick and Hutchison; Sadler against Board of Supervisors; Winston, receiver, against Simmonson; and Commonwealth's Attorney Sands vs. in court yesterday for the first time since his illness.

It is probable that the Houseman case will come to trial to-morrow.

Judge Minor, in the County Court, continued the case of Tom Reed and Tom Harris (colored), charged with committing an assault on Mrs. Redelbach, to the February term.

Taken to the Penitentiary.

City Sergeant H. Fitzgerald, of Manchester, delivered at the penitentiary yesterday Adam Glenn, sentenced to five years' imprisonment for house-breaking, and Robert Scales, who will have to serve one year for grand larceny.

City Sergeant J. T. Carr, of Staunton, returned to that institution H. Lee Spouse, an inmate, who had to be taken to that city to give his testimony during the trial of a case in the Corporation Court.

Isam K. Briggs, sheriff of Clarke county, delivered Henry Mason, sentenced to one year's imprisonment for unlawful shooting.

To Create New Office.

A called meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be held to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, in the Council chamber, to consider the ordinance adopted by the Common Council, which provides for the appointment of employees in the new City Hall. The ordinance makes provision for eighteen different appointments, with salaries ranging from \$5 to \$100 per month. The total amount which the city will have to expend for the salaries of these new employees will be \$11,220 a year. Mr. Frank T. Bates, the clerk of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, has in his possession from 25 to 29 applications from persons who are desirous to fill these positions.

Hastings Court.

Ocean Honeyman (colored) was arraigned before Judge Witt, in the Hastings Court yesterday, on the charge of assaulting Warner Clair. The case was defended by Giles H. Hayes, who attempted to show that the injury was received by the effect of the moon on the man who was struck. The case was given to the jury, and after an absence of ten minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty. Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The Statue of Jefferson.

Mr. E. V. Valentine, the sculptor, has just purchased in London a block of Carrara marble, from which he will cut the statue of Jefferson, which is to adorn the Jefferson Hotel. It required six months of labor to pick out the block in the quarry in Italy. The block is ten feet long, contains 114 cubic feet, and weighs from twelve to fourteen tons. It will be shipped here on the Newport News, one of the new steamers of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. The statue of Jefferson will be six feet two inches high, without plint.

Chancery Court.

There was no session of the Chancery Court yesterday on account of the illness of Judge Lamb.

Mrs. Judith C. Robinson qualified as administratrix of Channing M. Robinson, deceased.

To Conservative Investors.

The United Banking and Building Company, 321 east Main street, offers for sale limited number of the shares of its capital stock, fully paid and non-assessable, at \$50 per share. The company pays on the cost of this stock a cash dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the last days of January and July of each year. The stock further participates in the profits of the business, and is redeemed by the company at its maturity (which is estimated to be about eighty-four months) at \$100 per share, regardless of the cash interest already paid the holder thereof. This company is a well-managed institution, and we commend its shares to the investing public.

Our new, Imported Watches have proven to be the finest time-keepers ever before offered in this market. Based in H and I, and made in the most perfect manner, and of new designs.

NOWLAN & CO., Jewelers.

"I Cure La Grippe Cough."

"I cure La Grippe cough," says Dr. David's Cough Syrup, and "We believe it," say many users, "as we have tried it thoroughly."

Diamonds are more fashionable than ever. We have them in elegant Pendants, Earrings, Rings, and Necklaces.

NOWLAN & CO., Jewelers.

Stop That! Stop That!!

terrible cough with Dr. David's Cough Syrup of Pine Tar, Horsebalm, and Wild Cherry.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXTRA! EXTRA! RICHMOND THEATRE TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NIGHTS, JAN. 23-24.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE INDSCRIB- ABLE PHENOMENON.

ANNIE ELLYSON.

Of London, England, IN A SCIENTIFIC SEANCE—ON—SPIRITUALISM AND THEOSOPHY, IN FULL FORM, ON A BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED STAGE!

With the Most Startling Experiments Ever Witnessed in Modern Times.

Materialization on Open Stage of Forms, Hands, and Faces so Plainly as to be Recognized! Inanimate Objects are Caused to Move Without Physical Contact.

Some Call It Odic Force—Others Electricity or Animal Magnetism, and Again a Supernatural Power!

REGULAR PRICES WILL PREVAIL.

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

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FOURCUREAN, PRICE & CO. FOURTH AND BROAD STREETS.

Wash Dress Goods, White Goods, and Embroideries.

TO-MORROW MORNING we place on sale the advance styles in WASH DRESS GOODS for spring, together with a special sale of WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES. We call particular attention to the low prices at which we offer these goods, as we believe they are the best values ever offered in Richmond.

SILKS.

The new thing in silk for spring—"SWIVEL" a new weave and very handsome for evening wear. 27 inches wide, in lavender, pink, and old blue.

60c. Yard.

White Goods.

WHITE PERSIAN LAWN, 12 1-2, 16 2-3, 20, 25, 30, 40 cents.

WHITE INDIA LAWN, 12, 12 1-2, 16 2-3, 20, 25, 30 cents.

WHITE CHECKED NAINSOOK, 10, 12 1-2, 16 2-3, 20, 25, 30 cents.

WHITE FRENCH NAINSOOK, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60.

WHITE ENGLISH NAINSOOK, 20, 25, 30, 40 cents.

WHITE FRENCH ORGANDIE, 60, 75, 80.

SHEER PLAID MUSLINS, 12 1-2 to 25 cents.